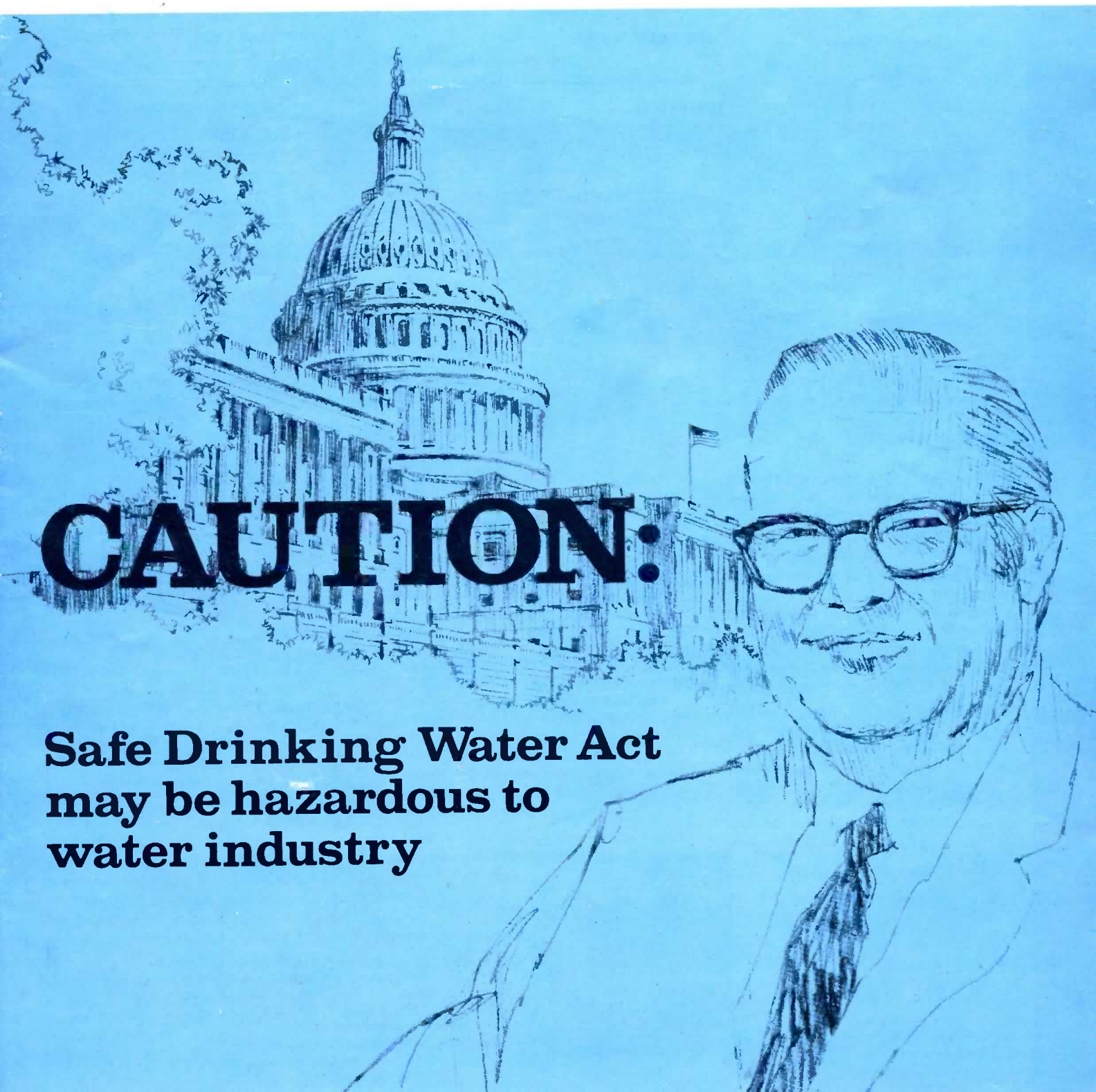
MUELLER®
Record
SPRING/SUMMER 1979



CAUTION:

Safe Drinking Water Act may be hazardous to water industry

Contents

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SPRING/SUMMER 1979

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Jim Cussins
Editorial Consultant

About the cover:

The Safe Drinking Water Act will have a vital impact on our industry. We interviewed the President of the American Water Works Association to discover some of the effects of the Act and to see where the AWWA stands.

Exclusive Interview with AWWA President

CAUTION:

Safe Drinking Water Act may be hazardous to our industry

This article contains exerpts from an exclusive interview with Curtis H. Stanton, President of the American Water Works Association (AWWA) and Executive Vice President of the Orlando Utilities Commission (OUC). Mr. Stanton was interviewed by Robert J. Ott, General Sales Manager of Mueller Co. and a newly appointed Director-at-large for AWWA.

OTT: Curt, you've been such a dynamic leader in the American water industry — through your work with the Orlando Utilities Commission and as a spokesman for AWWA. Recently, you've taken on problems concerning the Safe Drinking Water Act and have even had a confrontation with Mr. Ralph Nader on the subject. Would you like to comment on this issue?

STANTON: Basically, the water works industry just came into the public's eye over this incident with trihalomethanes, organic compounds labeled as carcinogenic or cancer-causing.

However, the water works industry has always been with us, no one could live without it. But for too many years, people have taken our industry for granted. Not only the general public, but also those who have jurisdiction over the water companies.

There have been too many cases in the past where "City Fathers", in cities where the water works are municipally owned, have taken revenue from the water operations and diverted it into other areas that were more politically expedient.

The time has come when this line of thinking must change. And the magic word "trihalomethane" has started that change. Attention is now being focused on this situation. But we (AWWA) think it is being built up out of proportion in the public eye. The spector of cancer has been raised which is like waving a red flag.

So the Safe Drinking Water Act, which languished in Congress for years, is all of sudden receiving top priority.

"AWWA is not against the Act or the EPA. We are concerned with the priorities being emphasized in enforcing the Act."

I want to state right here and now that as far as AWWA is concerned, we are **not** against the Act. We believe in the Act. It's something that has long been needed. However, we are concerned with the priorities that are being emphasized in regards to the enforcement of the Act.

We are **not** against the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). We know the Agency has a lot of responsibility and we want to help them. However, we think in this particular instance, too much is being emphasized without enough research to back it up.

In the Rules, EPA is proposing a requirement that the acceptable maximum level of trihalomethanes or other organics in drinking water be 100 parts per billion. They are also proposing a specific treatment to lower the level of synthetic organics in water using granular activated carbon (GAC).

"We (AWWA) question the effectiveness of GAC and its excessive costs."

We (AWWA) question the effectiveness of GAC and its excessive costs. A survey of 154 water utilities showed a $4.7 billion capital expenditure for GAC installation plus $400 million annually for operation and maintenance.

continued on page 4

AWWA president, Curt Stanton looks over an issue of the MUELLER RECORD with Bob Ott, General Sales Manager of Mueller Co. and a recently appointed AWWA Director-at-large.

Safe Drinking Water Act continued

We feel the costs involved are astronomical. When people finally realize what's happening, there's going to be a lot of concern. There's going to be a public outcry of "Why didn't someone tell us?"

OTT: What is AWWA doing about that?

STANTON: Well, we're trying to tell the people what could happen if the rules go through as proposed. In essence, that's what is facing our industry today. This situation has brought to our attention the fact that we need to take action and become a part of the law-making process.

We are taking some positive steps. One such step is the formation of the Water Utility Council. This council was formed because of the changing events in the water industry. The new council will be responsible for keeping up with policies, programs and activities affecting water-oriented legislation and regulation. The council feels it should work on the legislative level **before** laws are passed.

In order to prevent a possible split in the industry or a diversion of efforts, AWWA proposed that the Water Utility Council and the Major American Public Water Supplies Association (MAPWA) combine efforts.

The council's main responsibility is to play 'watch dog' over the Washington scene. Basically, we just want to ensure that the lawmakers, who are elected by the people of this country are the ones making the laws and not the regulatory bureaucrats.

We feel that our elected representatives are more public conscious and more **cost** conscious than are the regulatory bureaucrats. Regulatory people say, "Economic impact is not our concern. The law says do this, so that is what **must** de done." They just aren't concerned with the costs or the people who must pay those costs. AWWA is concerned. That's why we formed the Water Utility Council.

OTT: I believe that people don't fully realize just what AWWA really does for its membership and for the general public. I think it's a matter of exposure. AWWA has over 30,000 members and I know our new goal is 40,000.

STANTON: That's true, Bob. In my administration as President of AWWA, I want to emphasize two areas. You've just mentioned one of them — membership. Membership is the life-blood of any organization. The more people we can get involved in our industry, the more informed they're going to be. [See related AWWA article]

And being informed leads to the second major area that I want to stress — communication, spreading the word.

As General Sales Manager of Mueller Co., Bob, you certainly know if you don't communicate with your people and therefore your customers, then you are not going to get very far.

Well, the same applies for AWWA. We have to communicate with people. We have to tell them what AWWA is doing and what we stand for. In the case of the Safe Drinking Water Act, we must make people aware of the issues

and the problems that could arise from the strict interpretation and enforcement of the regulations being proposed.

"We (AWWA) are trying to point out to the regulatory agencies that more evidence is needed concerning GAC treatment."

That's the idea behind the AWWA movement. We are trying to point out to the regulatory agencies that we feel more evidence is needed concerning maximum contaminant limits and GAC treatment. We want concrete evidence that they are proposing the right thing. We think the economic impact of this issue should be given more consideration.

As an example, take the case of the Dade County Water and Sewer Works in the Miami area. EPA originally estimated $4 million and then doubled that figure to $8 million as to what it would cost for that utility to conform with the proposed guidelines.

In other words, that would be the cost for the GAC treatment to be installed in the Dade County utility. Mr. Garrett Sloan, the manager of the utility says he believes the costs would turn out to be closer to $40 million.

Multiply that figure all over the country and you'll start to get a feel for the magnitude of the effects from strictly interpreting and enforcing the proposed guidelines in the Act.

So what we are trying to do, continually, in our statements before Congressional committees and in our dealings with regulatory agencies, is to gain some latitude. And the Act, as written, leaves very little latitude.

OTT: What part of the Act does AWWA want to see revised?

STANTON: The Act states that if EPA thinks there is a chance that something "may" cause cancer, then it must specify a mandatory treatment. The magic word there is "may". We have been appearing before the committees of the Senate and the House saying, "Please change the wording. Give EPA people more latitude to move so they won't feel that they are being forced to act without sufficient evidence."

Another provision of the Act that we are wary of is "public notification." According to the Act, you (water works utilities) must put notices in the newspapers if high contaminant levels are **suspected.** We think this will create unnecessary problems, even panic.

We say, let's notify the state health agency and let them thoroughly check out the levels of contaminants. Then, spread the word to the public, if need be. But only when you know the exact score.

Again, let me stress that the focus is on the organics issue of the Safe Drinking Water Regulations. We are by no means advocating fighting the Act or EPA. As I've said, we believe in the Act. We just think there are parts of it that need to be adjusted, based on our experience, our expertise and our contact with the industry we represent. That covers all phases — the operations, the people who make the equipment and the consulting engineers who design the plants.

OTT: You've mentioned the lack of awareness as far as the Act is concerned. Is there anything the utilities can do to get information to the people?

STANTON: Absolutely. And the awareness is lacking not only in the general public, but within some utilities, too. That's why AWWA puts out a monthly publication to the utilities called Community Relations Newsletter.

If any member feels he isn't receiving all of the information he needs from AWWA, I suggest he contact Mr. Bob Spangler at our Denver headquarters. He's the AWWA Director of Public Information. He can tailor the information provided to the utilities to the type of operation they have. For instance, if a utility receives surface water from rivers or lakes, we have information geared to that sort of water supply. We also have information geared to well sourses.

"Something that utilities need to do is to establish good relations with the media in their areas."

Something that utilities need to do is to establish good relations with the media in their areas. They should invite the media to their plants and take them on tours, show them what's going on. I advise utilities not to hold anything back. If you have a problem in your operation, then admit it. Face up to it and explain what you plan to do about it. If you have credibility with the media, you shouldn't have any trouble getting information to the public.

Another good source of information is the **JOURNAL OF THE AWWA**, a monthly technical magazine full of articles about our industry. And there's OPflow, our newsletter and **Willing Water**, our monthly news report.

And Bob, there's your company's magazine, the **MUELLER RECORD** which features articles on current issues facing our industry.

Besides keeping informed through all of these sources, there is something else that utilities and everyone should do, that is **let your elected representatives know how you feel.** They are the ones who make the laws.

OTT: Part of the information program that you started as President of AWWA included tv spots. I understand that your national campaign won 'Best Spot Announcement Award' for 1978. What other informative programs does AWWA offer?

STANTON: We have a public information committee with Mr. Steve Willis as chairman. This committee distributes a color cartoon booklet called "Story of Water Supply" to elementary schools. And millions of children and adults have viewed our 14-minute movie that explains how drinking water is produced and delivered.

OTT: The services offered by AWWA are certainly impressive. The Association also offers technical information too, right?

STANTON: Right. We have a computerized library containing extensive information on about every subject pertaining to water. This is one of the ways we try to be helpful to our members and to the general public, too. If anyone has a question about water, all he has to do is ask, we'll be glad to help.

OTT: What do you recommend that water utilities do in order to further understand the impact of the Act and to help their customers understand?

STANTON: Water companies should take a look at their own operations to determine exactly what their levels of trihalomethanes and other organics are. Then they should get some good, solid estimates as to what it would cost to conform to the strictest guidelines. Do some figuring and then show the results to their customers. Let them know that if the Rule on trihalomethanes is passed, as is, their water bills may have to go up X% annually.

"Costs will be rougher, much rougher, on the smaller companies."

Costs will be rougher, much rougher, on the smaller operators. Not even thinking of the technical aspects of conforming, just the paperwork would be voluminous. Everyone needs to be aware of these impacts.

American Water Works Association

The American Water Works Association is an international non-profit scientific and educational society dedicated to improving drinking water for people everywhere. The purpose of the organization is to represent the public's interest in water supply matters by developing and sharing information on water technology and water utility management.

Membership is open to anyone interested in the public water supply. The present membership of more than 30,000 includes: water utility managers, engineers and plant operators; public health officials; consulting engineers; contractors; teachers; students; geologists; scientists; city managers; other public officials; and manufacturer representatives.

Five areas of support

AWWA has five departments providing specialized services to members.

1) The *technical services department* coordinates technical programs for AWWA. It selects themes and topics and contacts experts to speak on the selected topics. This department is also responsible for developing all of the official AWWA scientific and technical reports, standards, manuals and handbooks. Engineers on the staff provide technical information to members and non-members.
2) The *education department* develops instructional materials for training organizations and the education committees of AWWA's 40 sections. It also sponsors seminars and workshops and has a special literature-search service with AWWA computerized technical library.
3) The *government affairs department* is located in Washington, D.C. and keeps up with federal developments affecting public water supplies. It helps AWWA members locate and meet the people they need to see about various programs.
4) The *public information department* helps utility members build good relations with their customers and communities. It works with news media to keep the public informed and distributes informative literature.
5) The *publications department* publishes and fills orders for the standards, manuals, handbooks, reports, brochures, bill stuffers, bulletins and other literature generated by AWWA. It publishes the *Journal of the AWWA*, an award-winning monthly magazine of scientific and technical information about water supply. Opflow is a special newsletter for water utility operators. The *Willing Water* is a report of AWWA's news and water industry news.

People join AWWA for the information it offers, the contacts that may be made through the organization and for the opportunity to participate in seminars, meetings and workshops.

For more information about any area concerning the AWWA library, publications, membership or organization in general, contact AWWA's headquarters. Here's the address:

American Water Works Association
6666 W. Quincy Avenue
Denver, CO 80235
phone (309) 794-7711

Water Works Giant STANTON

AWWA President

A dynamic leader in the American water works industry, Curtis H. Stanton has been in the business for more than 30 years.

As an AWWA member since November, 1947 Mr. Stanton has been quite active in the organization. In 1959 to 1960, he was a section vice-chairman. In 1960 to 1961 he was the section chairman. From 1969 to 1972 he served as a national director. From 1969 to 1970 he was a member of the Governmental Affairs Committee. He was honored as the Florida section's 'Man of the Year' in 1970. Stanton served on the Executive Committee in 1971 to 1972 and was named President of the Association in 1978.

Civic participant

Stanton is a past president of the Florida Municipal Utilities Association, past president of the Florida Industries Exposition and past chairman of the Florida Electric Coordinating Group.

He is also a past director of the Central Florida Development Committee, a past honorary chairman of the Electric Industry Exposition of Florida, a past director of the Orlando/Orange County Industrial Board and a past president of the Orlando Area Chamber of Commerce.

As a past director and president of the Central Florida Fair, Stanton was a member, by gubernatorial appointment, of the Florida State Fair Authority.

Orlando Utilities Commission Executive Vice President

In 1948, Stanton was named General Manager of the Orlando Utilities Commission and was, at age 29, the youngest utilities manager in the nation. Under his leadership, the Commission has grown from a company with assets of $10 million to its present worth of $232 million. In fact, the annual monetary returns of the City of Orlando from the Orlando Utilities Commission now exceed those raised by city ad valorem taxes.

Financially, his management of the Commission is a success. However, it is an even greater success technologically. Historically, Orlando received water from surface sources with filtration in a central plant. Realizing the growth potential of the area, Stanton saw the need for a better, more plentiful water supply. So, he developed a master plan to convert the entire system to deep wells.

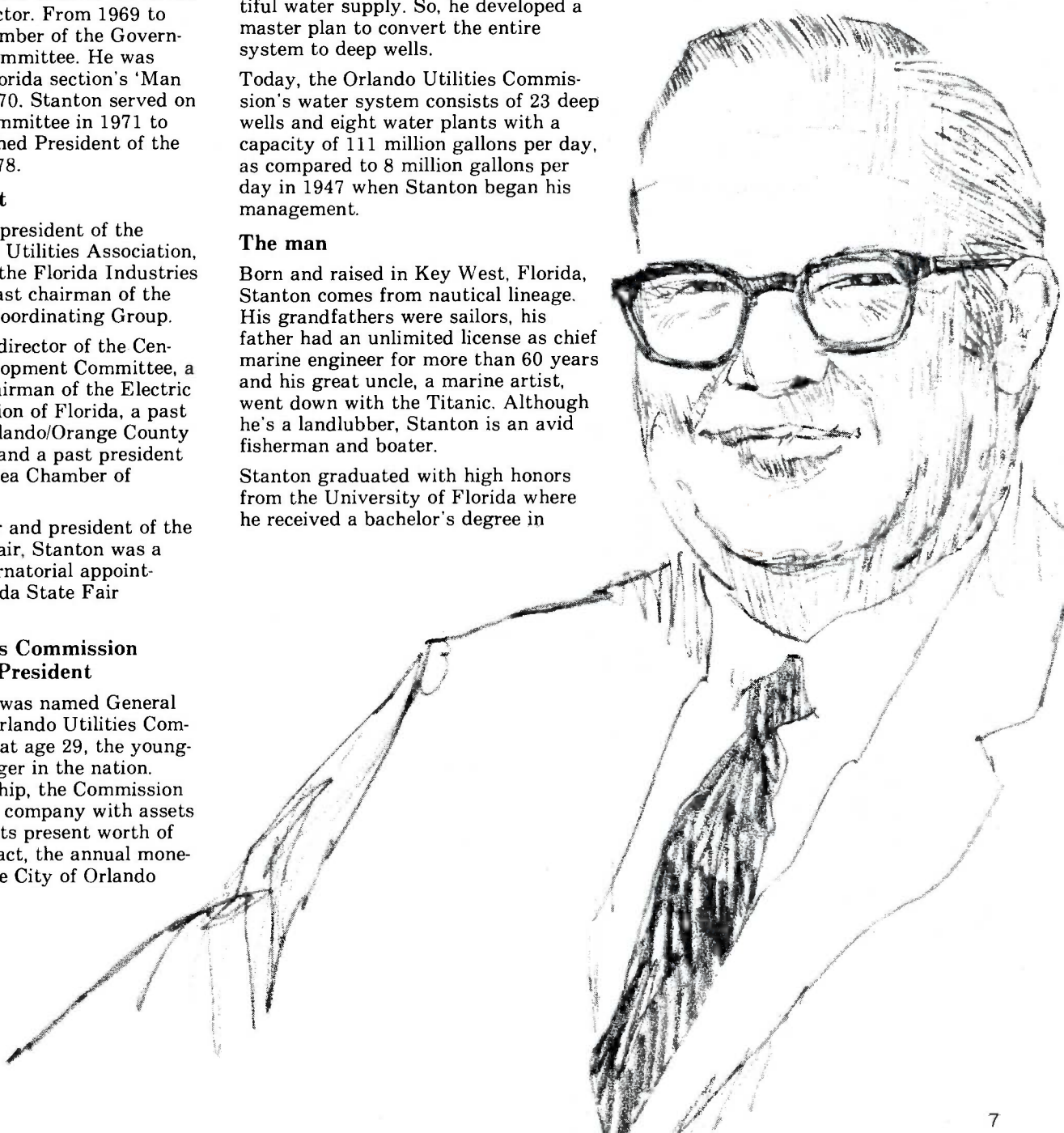
Today, the Orlando Utilities Commission's water system consists of 23 deep wells and eight water plants with a capacity of 111 million gallons per day, as compared to 8 million gallons per day in 1947 when Stanton began his management.

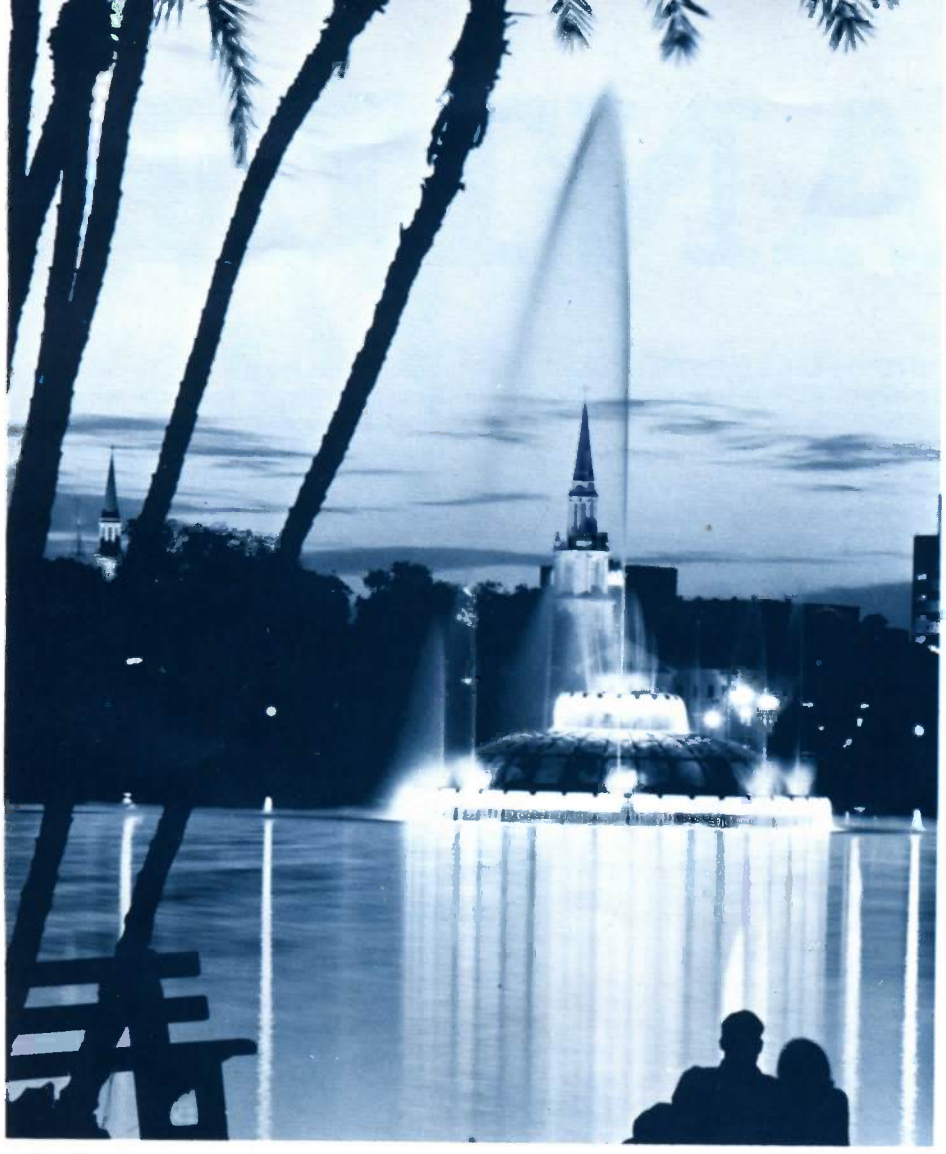
The man

Born and raised in Key West, Florida, Stanton comes from nautical lineage. His grandfathers were sailors, his father had an unlimited license as chief marine engineer for more than 60 years and his great uncle, a marine artist, went down with the Titanic. Although he's a landlubber, Stanton is an avid fisherman and boater.

Stanton graduated with high honors from the University of Florida where he received a bachelor's degree in mechanical engineering. In college, he was a member of honorary scholastic, engineering and military fraternities.

Besides being an engineer, a top-notch administrator, a civic leader and AWWA president, Stanton is a family man. He and his wife, Claire, have three married daughters — Claire, Gail and Katie. He says one of his greatest pleasures is taking his grandchildren fishing.





A familiar, but breathtaking sight in Orlando is the Centennial Fountain which puts on a spectacular 18-minute light and water show. The fountain is maintained by the Orlando Utilities Commission, Water Department.

Another familiar sight in Orlando — the installation of a Mueller Centurion® Fire Hydrant. Watching the hydrant installation are, from left to right: Ted Pope, Manager of the Water Department; Bob Ott, General Sales Manager of Mueller Co.; Sam Parker, Mueller Co. Sales Representative for the Orlando area; and Curt Stanton, Executive Vice-President of the Orlando Utilities Commission.

Water in "The City Beautiful"

With more than 50 small lakes within city limits and colorful camellias and azaleas in bloom, it's no wonder that Orlando is called "The City Beautiful."

A feature that greatly contributes to that beauty and has come to symbolize the city is the Centennial Fountain (see photo). With its blue-green plexiglass dome, the fountain is 18 feet above water level. Jet sprays continuously change colors, from concealed lights, to put on a spectacular 18-minute show.

The fountain was built in 1957 and is maintained by the Orlando Utilities Commission (OUC), Water Department.

Originally, Orlando's water source was surface water drawn from the many lakes within the city. However, due to increasing population, the OUC decided to change from surface water to well water supplies. They also changed the system from one plant to a multiple system.

This multiple plant system has grown to today's present operation of eight remotely-controlled plants. The remote plants are operated from the main plant with electronic control equipment that monitors things like water level, pressure and chemical treatment.

The system includes 23 deep wells (up to 1300 feet deep), 1000 miles of pipe and over 64,000 active meters servicing a population of about 200,000. The maximum pumping capacity is 173 million gallons a day.

For several years, the OUC water operation has been awarded the distinction of "Best operated plant in the state serving cities with populations in excess of 50,000" by the Florida Division of Health.

In the central control room — heart of the computerized system — John Banks monitors all of the vital signs (rates, pressures, levels, etc.) of the entire water operation. All of the remote pumping stations can be controlled from this room. This computerized control console, installed in 1973, was one of the first of its kind in the nation.

All 8 of the remote stations, like this one, may be operated on site if need be, but are normally controlled through the computerized control console in the main plant.

In the pumping room of one of the remote stations, the large pumps hum steadily as they help move the 46 million gallons that flow through the entire system during an average day.

With headquarters located downtown, the Orlando Utilities Commission is somewhat unusual in that it maintains both the water and electric utilities in the Orlando area.

ZERO LEAKAGE AT 200 PSI, UNOBSTRUCTED FLOW-WAY

THE NEW MUELLER® RESILIENT SEAT GATE VALVE

Offers the best of a butterfly valve—consistent, leak tight shutoff and throttling capability. And the best of a gate valve—full round flow-way for minimum pumping power. Ideal for Water, Wastewater and Industrial Applications. Operates equally well in either direction. Zero leakage past the seat at 200 psi. Hydrostatic shell tested at 400 psi.

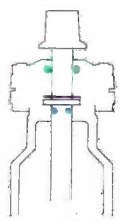
A simple design. And it works. **The modified wedge disc** is fully supported. Its back side is flat and travels along a **machined surface in the valve body. Solid guide lugs** on the disc travel within channels cast in the sides of the valve. This controls movement of the disc either up or down stream, and assures bubble tight shut-off regardless of direction of flow. To avoid solids build-up in cavities and possible stem binding, the center of the disc is open on the back side.

The front side of the disc provides an angular mounting surface for the **resilient rubber seat ring.** The seat ring is molded separately from the valve disc and mounts securely to the disc with stainless steel screws.

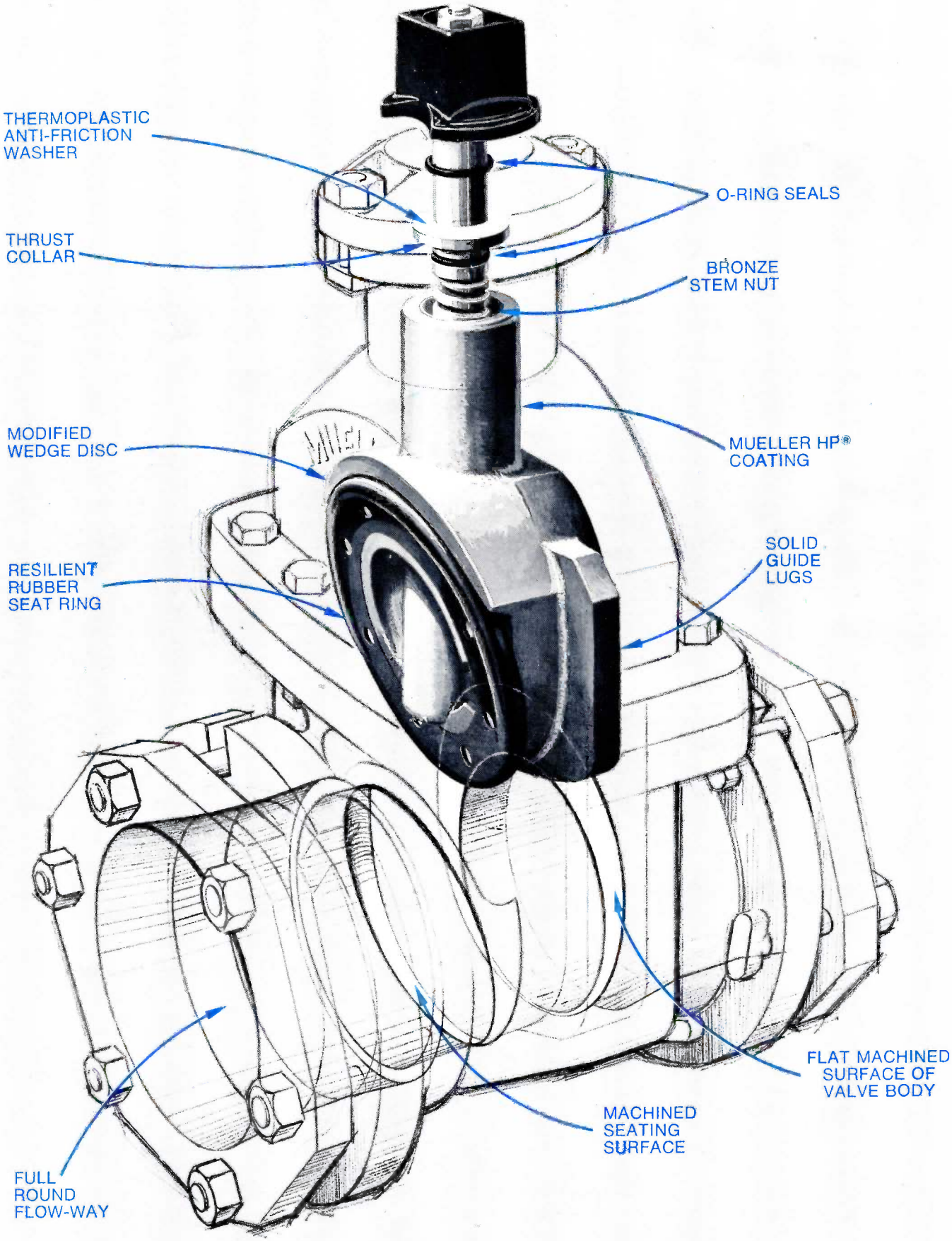
The disc is machined to support the seat ring and hold it in proper alignment—there's no guesswork when installing the seat ring, no slippage once in place. For strength and mechanical stability, the rubber seat ring is internally reinforced by a concentric steel ring. By carefully designing the sealing surface of the seat ring to closely conform to the **machined seating surface** of the valve body, positive sealing consistently occurs with minimum torque applied to the operating stem.

The **bronze stem nut** is cast integrally with the cast iron valve disc. This prevents twisting, binding or angling of the stem nut and stem, and along with stable disc support, assures accurate tracking of the valve disc. The controlled transition of the disc from fully open to closed position makes the Mueller Resilient Seat Gate Valve suitable for throttling.

O-ring seals above and below the thrust collar protect the operating mechanism from the waterway and from external contaminants. The space between the O-rings is filled with a special lubricant to permanently lubricate the thrust collar and O-rings, providing easy stem operation and protection from wear. This lubrication system, in combination with a thermoplastic **anti-friction washer** above the thrust collar, provides efficient conversion of torque to seating loads for easy operation and positive sealing.



Mueller HP® Coating fully protects the valve interior. This thermosetting epoxy is an excellent physical, chemical and electric barrier, and is approved for potable water, and wastewater applications.



The Mueller Resilient Seat Gate Valve meets or exceeds all applicable AWWA Standards. It's available with mechanical joint, flanged and asbestos-cement ends. For further details, contact your Mueller Distributor or Mueller Sales Representative—or write direct.

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MUELLER

Bob Ott appointed AWWA director

Robert J. Ott, General Sales Manager of Mueller Co., was recently appointed Director-at-large by the American Water Works Association.

The Board of Directors is responsible for the overall management and direction of the association affairs. It consists of the officers, 40 directors elected by the 40 regional AWWA sections and three directors-at-large. Members of the Board serve for three year terms.

Ott has been with Mueller Co. since 1955 and a member of AWWA since 1955, too.

Kenny Potts receives AWWA Ambassador Award

Seven membership recruiters for the American Water Works Association (AWWA) were awarded the Ambassador Award, AWWA's highest honor for recruiters, for 1978. Among the seven honored was Kenny Potts, Mueller Co. sales representative in the Western Sales District.

To qualify for the Ambassador Award, an AWWA member must sign at least 100 active AWWA memberships. Kenny believes in AWWA and its benefits to the industry and carries applications with him on the job.

Kenny has been an AWWA member since 1955 and has been employed at Mueller Co. since 1934.

(Photo courtesy of San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District)

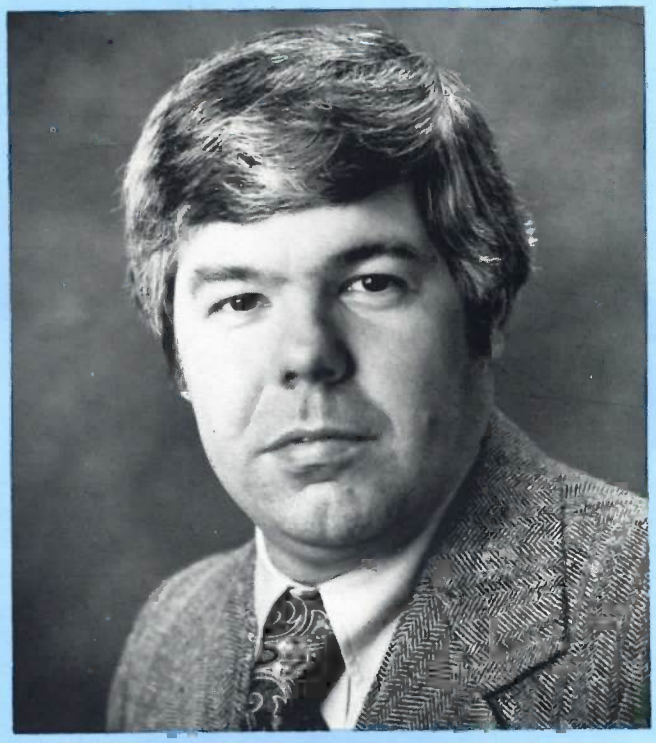
NEWS

Stanley J. Bogaczyk

Stanley J. Bogaczyk (Bo-got-check) has been recently appointed Vice President — Personnel and Labor Relations of Mueller Co. In this newly created position, Bogaczyk is responsible for all personnel programs, organization development, labor relations policy and related administrative proceedings.

Bogaczyk comes from ITT Grinnell Valve Co. where he held a similar position. He holds a bachelor's degree in Commerce from Rider College and also attended Seton Hall University, both in New Jersey.

Bogaczyk, his wife Claire and their children, Mark, Lauren and Michelle, have recently relocated to Decatur from Elmira, New York.

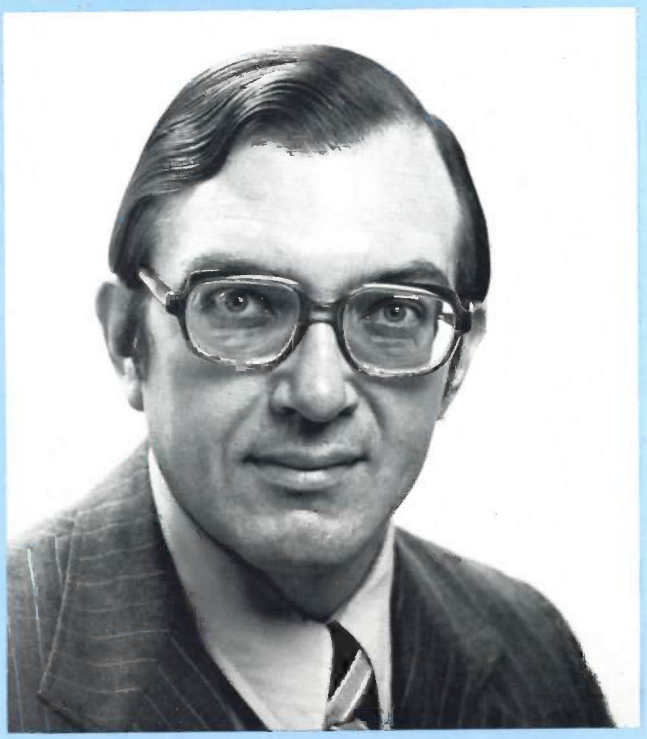


Fred C. Ausnehmer

Mueller Co. recently announced that Fred C. Ausnehmer (Aus-name-er) has been appointed Vice President — Finance and Chief Financial Officer. In this position Ausnehmer will be responsible for all financial and accounting activities of Mueller Co.

Ausnehmer comes from the General Electric Company where he has held various financial management positions and was a member of their Corporate Audit Staff. He graduated from Colgate University.

Ausnehmer, his wife Ellen, and their three children will move to the Decatur area in the near future from the Chicago vicinity.



Chairman of Mueller Co. Board

Krikorian honored by INDUSTRY WEEK magazine

Robert V. Krikorian was among four top executives honored by INDUSTRY WEEK magazine in October, during their second annual award presentation. Each of the four was selected for a different category of excellence. Krikorian was honored for "excellence in improving relationships between business and government."

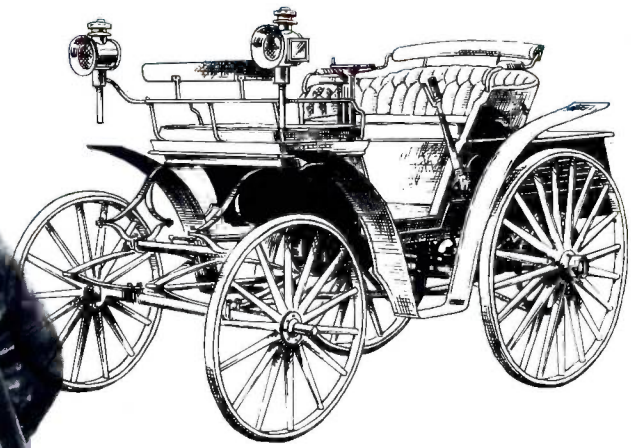
The award (see photo), an original work of art, is a glass sculpture created by Henry Halem — artist and renowned glassblower. The sculpture symbolizes the unique characteristics of a superb manager — strong yet delicate, firm but flowing.

Krikorian was elected Chairman of the Mueller Co. Board earlier last year in May. He's the president of Rexnord, Inc. and is a director for five other corporations.

He serves on the executive committee of the Machinery and Allied Products Institute and is a divisional vice chairman of the National Association of Manufacturers. He's currently the chairman of the Milwaukee Boy's Club and has been president of the Milwaukee Art Center.

Robert V. Krikorian (right) receives award for "excellence in improving relationships between business and government." Presenting the award is Stanley J. Modic, Editor of **Industry Week** magazine.

Mueller Co. "almost" became an auto manufacturer, too.



It arrived in Decatur, Illinois in May, 1895, a shiny beauty of a Benz auto. For its proud owner, Hieronymus B. Mueller, it started what could have been an illustrious career in the budding automobile industry.

Hieronymus, an inquisitive, innovative man, owner of a gunsmith shop, inventor of the drilling and tapping machine for water lines, and founder of Mueller Co., was naturally interested in the new horseless carriage. So it was not much of a surprise to his fellow Decaturites when he imported a Benz from his native land, Germany.

Excitement buzzed through town when Hieronymus first appeared on the streets at the controls of his new auto. It was an open, four-passenger, Victoria model with solid rubber tires and a single-cylinder, four-cycle, three horsepower engine. On a good road, it could travel at speeds up to 17 m.p.h. On one gallon of stove gasoline (at 20 cents per gallon), it would travel 10 miles.

Of course, the inventive Hieronymus modified the Benz from two forward speeds to three speeds by adding a reverse. He also added a new cooling system to the engine and used his own design of spark plug and carburetor.

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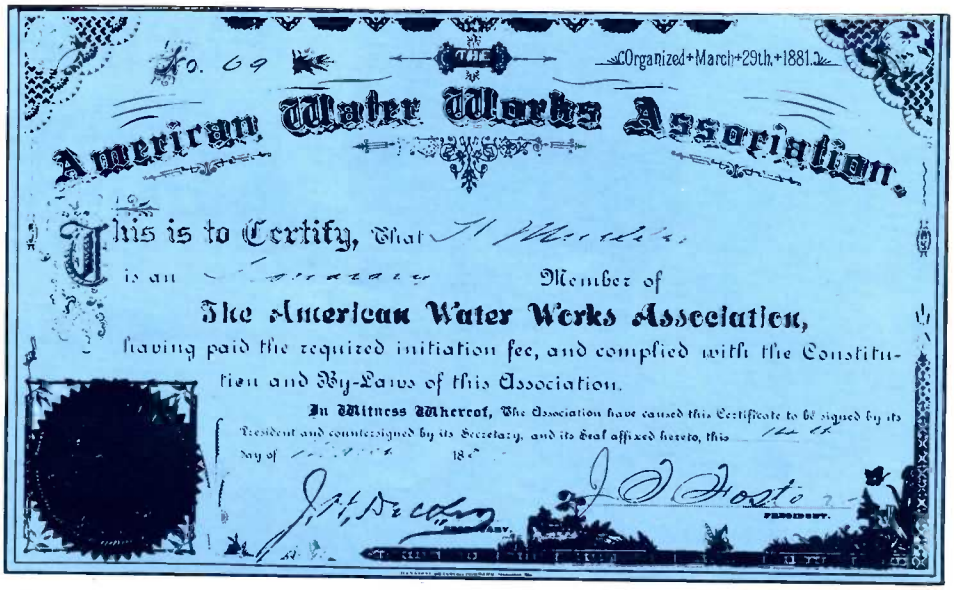


Besides owning a plumbing shop, Hieronymus was also an early member of the American Water Works Association.

Auto manufacturer continued

Interest sparked by new contraption

While Hieronymus was tinkering with his Benz, others all over the U.S. were also experimenting with automobiles. The horseless carriage was creating quite a stir, particularly in Chicago, at the *Chicago Times—Herald* newspaper.

H. H. Kohlsaat, owner of the paper, organized what was to become the first automobile race in the U.S. The *Herald-Times* urged all inventors and tinkerers to enter the race.

The paper also ran a contest to officially name the new contraption which was capturing the interest of the country.

Some of the entries were: "quadricycle", "autocycle", "automotor", "petrocar", "motorcar", and hundreds of others. The Times-Herald awarded $500 to the person who submitted "motocycle".

But the name never caught on. Later the word "automobile" was adopted from the French.

The first auto race was originally scheduled for July 4, 1895. More than 100 men responded but asked for more time to prepare. The race was rescheduled for Labor Day, November 2.

Eighty cars were supposed to race but only two showed up. Kohlsaat prepared to reschedule the race for a third time but ran into some opposition.

One of the two car owners who had shown was none other than Hieronymus Mueller in his modified Benz. He threatened to run the race course anyway and claim the advertised $2,000 prize. Hieronymus believed that a man should stick to his word.

Not wanting to create a scene, Kohlsaat agreed to an exhibition run between the two cars and moved the official race to Thanksgiving Day.

A pre-race exhibition run

The exhibition was held on November 2, on a course from Chicago to Waukegan and back. The 92-mile distance was to be completed within 13 hours for a $500 prize.

The other car to be in the exhibition was owned and built by Frank and Charles Duryea, credited with building the first practical American car in 1892.

The Duryeas were natives of Canton, Illinois. Charles had a bicycle plant in Peoria Heights, Illinois where he refined a lightweight gasoline engine.

The Duryea wagon they drove in the exhibition was the third they had built. It held two passengers, had a two-cylinder, four-cycle, six horse-power engine and pneumatic tires.

November 2 was a cool but clear day. And the roads between Chicago and Waukegan were smooth and dry. But the Duryeas had to drive into a ditch to avoid hitting a farm wagon and could not complete the run.

The Mueller Benz, driven by Oscar Mueller, son of Hieronymus, won the prize by averaging 10 m.p.h. and completing the course in less than the allotted 13 hours.

America's first official auto race

The day of the first official auto race, Thanksgiving Day, finally arrived. And so did foul weather. It was sunny but the temperature was in the 30's. Twelve inches of snow and high winds downed the telephone and power lines. The race course from Jackson Park in Chicago to Evanston and back consisted of hazardous, icy roads.

In spite of the conditions, the race began at 8:55 that morning. Eleven competitors set out to cover the 54-mile distance in hopes of winning the $2,000 first place prize. More than $3,000 in consolation prizes awaited those who placed second, third, fourth and fifth.

What a race it turned out to be! Autos were constantly sliding off the icy roads into snow banks. Umpires and spectators were pushing cars when they faltered. (Such assistance was against the rules.) Cars went off course without penalty. It soon became ques-

tionable that anyone would cross the finish line at all.

A *Herald-Times* reporter drove a horse-drawn carriage to cut a track in the road for the cars to follow. The reporter was accompanied by the umpire who was supposed to be in the Duryea auto but who had abandoned them to lighten the load.

At 7:18 p.m., after averaging 5 m.p.h., the Duryea brothers crossed the finish line in first place.

The Mueller Benz came in after midnight in second place with the car's umpire at the tiller. Oscar, the official driver, was overcome by a combination of exhaustion and his "antifreeze." Oscar had taken several shots of whiskey to ward off the cold. And not being a drinking man, it soon got the best of him.

The next day, the third place winner straggled over the finish place to collect a $500 prize. The fourth place winner only got as far as Lincoln Park but he too received $500.

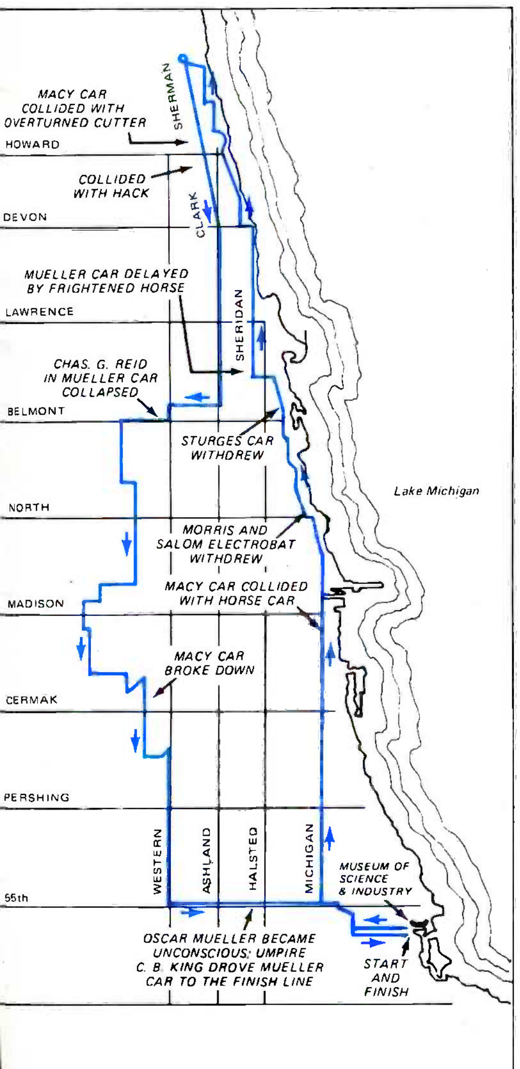
Mueller plans to manufacture autos

Hieronymus went home to Decatur, a richer and inspired man. He went on to build five more automobiles and patented the first distributor cap. And he planned to open an auto manufacturing business.

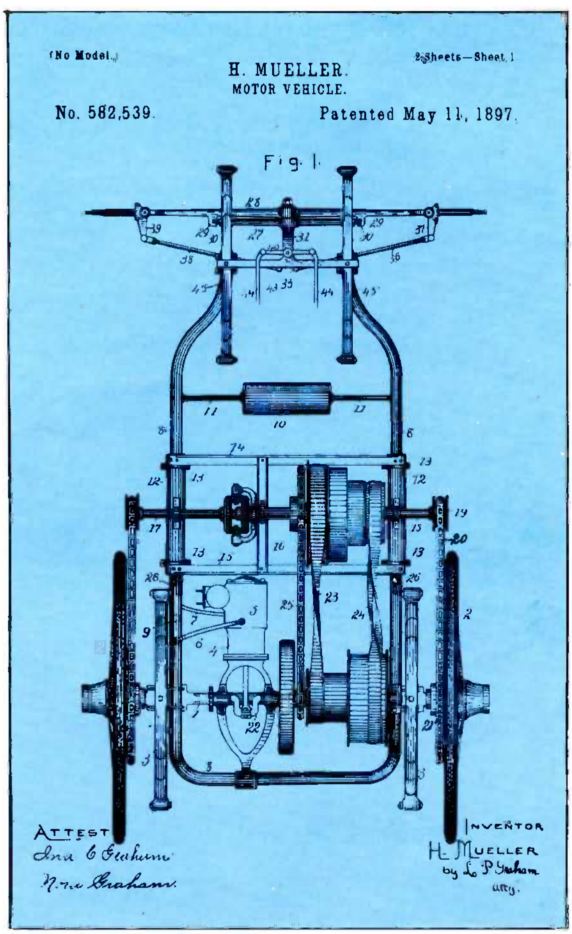
Unfortunately, a tragic workshop explosion ended his life in 1900. This ended Mueller involvement in the automobile industry.

Had Hieronymus lived to achieve his dream, "Muellermobiles" would be tooling along over the roads today.

And in keeping with the tradition of quality that Hieronymus instilled in Mueller Co., they would probably be top of the line products. Like those somewhat less glamorous products manufactured by the company today.



Eleven competitors set out to cover this 54 mile distance from Jackson Park in Chicago to Evanston, Illinois and back.



Here is the patent for one of five automobiles that Hieronymus built during his brief career in the automobile industry.

Beyond Rosemaling

This painting, of three firemen hosing a fire with the help of a Mueller Centurion fire hydrant, is an example of a new art form called "Beyond Rosemaling." Mueller Co. purchased the painting from Sigmund Aarseth, a famous Norwegian artist who developed this stylized art form. The form takes the traditional lively Norwegian art of Rosemaling one step further. Thus the name "Beyond Rosemaling."

About Rosemaling

Rosemaling (rose painting), a rustic, decorative art form, originated more than 250 years ago in the Norwegian countryside. Itinerant artists of Old Norway would travel the country and live with families. In exchange for room and board, the artist would Rosemale for the family — ceiling, walls, furniture, jugs, bowls and the like. They would also exchange stories and then move on.

Some Rosemalers left messages on ceiling beams for posterity, like:

"May the Lord protect this house from fire and thieves."

Literally, the term Rosemaling means the naturalistic reproduction of roses on wooden surfaces for ornamental purposes. Besides roses, other popular Rosemaling patterns include "c" and "s" curves, leaves, other flowers, scrolls, geometrical patterns and lettering. Predominate Rosemaling colors are red, yellow and blue. Each Rosemaler brought his own new ideas and patterns to the art.

About the artist

One such Rosemaler is Sigmund Aarseth, a "Maalarmeister" or master painter. Aarseth is from Valdres Valley of Norway and is a master Rosemaler in the old Norwegian tradition.

Combining his knowledge of traditional patterns and his own unique style, Aarseth developed a contemporary version of the art which has been dubbed "Beyond Rosemaling." He also teaches the art and sells his artwork. Aarseth served as the first judge for the annual National Rosemaling Contest held in Decorah, Iowa at the Norwegian American Museum.

This painting, which now hangs outside Mueller Co. executive offices with other pieces of art depicting firefighting, is an example of a new art style called "Beyond Rosemaling."

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